

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

JANUARY 28, 1937

No. 22

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

From Father to Son and to Son's Sons

Our business was founded 118 Years Ago ♦ 95 Years Ago
it was located in Hopedale ♦ 40 Years Ago the several
Hopedale manufacturing companies that had sprung from that
start were combined in the Draper Company ♦ 20 Years
Ago Draper Corporation succeeded Draper Company

These Important Dates

In Draper history remind us of the cordial relations through
all these years we have enjoyed with members of the Textile
Industry ♦ ♦ A Past Rich in Memories is most worth
while when those Memories have living links with the present

Some of You Knew Our Fathers and Grandfathers

Some of us knew your Fathers and Grandfathers ♦ From
Father to Sons and Son's Sons there has been mutual regard
and fellow feeling

We are proud of our heritage ♦ ♦ We are proud of the
Industry we serve ♦ ♦ We are proud of our friends in
the Industry

At the Start of Each New Year

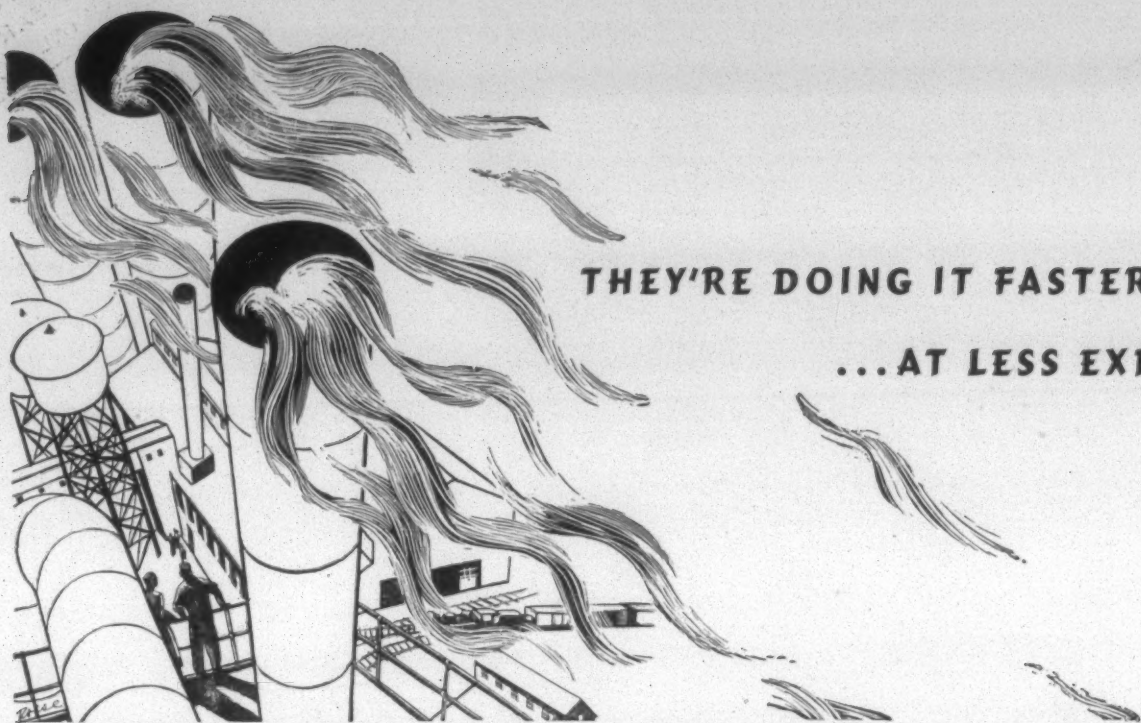
We like to pause to dwell upon these Memories and these
Friendships and vision a Future in keeping with the
Past ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ They inspire the wish that 1937 may be

A Happy and Prosperous Year

for all our Old Friends and our New Friends in the Textile
Industry

DRAPER CORPORATION

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711
CHAPEL HILL, N C



THEY'RE DOING IT FASTER

...AT LESS EXPENSE

NEW WETTING SPEED RECORDS SET BY DECERESOL OT*

DECERESOL OT, fastest wetting agent available, has demonstrated its remarkably superior wetting, penetrating, dispersing and emulsifying properties in scouring out all types of textile fibres — wool, silk, rayon or cotton. And, being in itself neutral, it will not harm the most delicate fibres or fabrics.

DECERESOL OT forms soluble calcium and magnesium salts. It is therefore extremely effective where hard water is causing difficulty.

DECERESOL OT is active in strong acid, as well as neutral and slightly alkaline solutions. Thus

it can be used for acid dyeing such as on wool and silk fibres and on mixtures.

Its extreme stability in strong acid makes it especially effective for woolen and worsted carbonizing, not only for obtaining rapid penetration of vegetable foreign matter in the carbonizing bath itself, but also in the subsequent scouring operations to secure complete removal of the acid.

Many mills are now doing faster, better wetting jobs at less expense with DECERESOL OT. We invite your queries as to its many applications.

*Registered U. S. Patent Office.



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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CON. RESS. MARCH 2 1897.

Finishing Viscose Cotton Furnishing "Brocades"

By R. P. Fullerton

PRODUCERS of furnishing fabrics are at the present time busily engaged in selecting their new spring ranges. It seems that cotton and viscose mixture fabrics will still find increased popularity, but all-cotton brocades have fallen out of favor. The reason for this is undoubtedly that the public appreciates such a strong and exceptionally neat fabric at a comparatively low retail price of, say, 1s. 3d. per yard for a really good quality 48 in. wide artificial silk and cotton brocade.

The cloths are usually made in two widths, 49 in. and 39 in. to finish 48 in. and 38 in., respectively. The weight varies very appreciably from 20 lb.—56 lb./120 yds., but the principles of processing these goods remain more or less the same, regardless of weight. The examples illustrated are (1) 52 ends 40s cotton, 52 ends 150 denier viscose, 56 picks of 24s cotton; (2) 44 ends per in. 36s, 44 ends viscose, 150 denier, 44 picks of 18s; (3) 10 ends 32s cotton, 40 ends per in., 150 denier, 32 picks, 18s cotton. The viscose is arranged end-and-end with the cotton warp and controlled by jacquard. The cotton ground cloth weaves plain.

Bleaching is carried out in some form of open range, and any of the open bleaching machines now on the market are usually suitable for this type of work. Some firms prefer the use of a low-pressure kier for boiling purposes, and then transfer to the jigs for chemicing and souring in the open width form. In connection with the boil, it is advisable to dispense entirely with caustic soda as the use of this only causes excessive shrinkage and delustering of the silk.

A recent article in another journal suggested that certain of the direct dyestuffs are suitable for dyeing these cloths. The writer does not agree that these are really safe, even for viscose/cotton materials, and considers that the only dyestuffs for this work are the vats, paying the necessary attention to the question of different combinations of vat colors and their effect on subsequent tendering. By this he does not mean to imply that an occasional fraction of an ounce of one of these direct dyestuffs should not be employed for topping purposes. Every dyer can make a mistake or a misjudgment and without the use of small quantities of these fast to light direct dyestuffs, it would not only render dyeing a totally uneconomical proposition, but if any quantity of work were being dealt with, good production would become nearly impossible.

Assuming, therefore, that vat dyestuffs are to be em-

ployed throughout, and only occasional topping with fast direct colors, probably the biggest problem is one of obtaining the same shade on the viscose as on the cotton.

Imperial Chemical Industries recently carried out an investigation to explore the possibilities of obtaining solid dyed shades on cotton/viscose unions. They concluded that it was impossible to overcome the difficulty by adding retarding agents to the dyebath, or by adjusting the dyeing temperature, and that the only satisfactory method would be to reduce the dye affinity of the viscose to that of the cotton. The most simple way is to allow the viscose to take up some substance which will act as a resisting or retarding agent when subsequently dyed with vat dyestuffs. It was found that tannic acid was effective, but it is necessary to fix it with a metallic salt such as tartar emetic, otherwise it is too readily stripped off the material by the caustic soda in vat dyeing. The material is first treated with tannic acid for one hour, starting at 200° F. and allowed to cool, then the excess liquor is removed by squeezing or by hydro-extracting, and fixing for half an hour cold in a solution of tartar emetic. The viscose takes up a much greater proportion of the tannic acid than does the cotton.

Vat dyeing is then carried out in the normal manner, during which the insoluble antimony tannate is slowly decomposed by the action of the caustic soda. There comes a time during the dyeing period when all the mordant on the cotton has been destroyed but there is still mordant left on the viscose. The cotton then starts to dye while the viscose is still resisted. By the time the remainder of the mordant has been stripped from the viscose, the cotton has absorbed quite a large proportion of the dyestuff from the bath, and the viscose then absorbs most of the remaining color in the dyebath. In this manner a solid dyed effect can be obtained.

The amount of mordant first applied to the material determines the result and the cotton could be dyed darker or lighter than the viscose, if so desired.

The amount of caustic soda used for the vat dyeing and the temperature of dyeing both influences the results obtained. It is necessary to control the alkalinity and the temperature during dyeing in such a manner that the mordant is completely but only slowly decomposed.

For Method 3 dyestuffs, which are dyed cold, e.g., Caledon Red BNS, it is necessary to use 50% excess of caustic soda over the normal recommended quantities in

(Continued on Page 12)

Recent Developments In Rayon*

By Charles S. Venable

Chemical Research Director, Viscose Co.

IT is customary, I believe, to begin the discussion of rayon by first intriguing the audience with the romantic history of its development. This is usually followed by with a dazzling display of statistics showing the really remarkable growth of this new industrial giant.

I do not consider that to be a wise policy here tonight. Entirely too much publicity has been given rayon in the last two or three years. It should be perfectly safe for me to assume that you are already properly intrigued and properly dazzled without any further work on my part.

However, before I can make a clear story, it will be necessary for me to outline briefly the procedures for making rayon, even at the risk of repeating something that is old to most of you.

The fundamental principle in the manufacture of rayon is the same in all of the three procedures now used commercially in the United States. Cellulose is put in solution—not a true solution but a colloidal solution—and then this solution is forced through the fine holes of a spinneret into a medium that coagulates the fine streams as they emerge. It is thus possible to form a cellulosic thread of continuous filaments that can be twisted, reeled, processed, dried, conditioned, spooled or coned as required.

In this process, the cellulose is dissolved in an ammoniacal solution of copper oxide—more familiar to you, perhaps, as Schweitzer's reagent. The coagulating medium in this case is dilute caustic solution in which the spinneret is immersed. Here is an example of wet spinning. The coagulation results directly in threads of regenerated cellulose, so it is only necessary to remove all adhering copper with acid, wash (maybe bleach), and dry.

The Cuprammonium Process, though it sounds relatively simple, does require efficient recoveries of copper and ammonia to be commercially successful. It has the advantage that, due to the very plastic nature of the filaments as formed, these filaments can be drawn out to very small sizes, thus making easier to spin high filament counts or multifilament yarn. Thus, the process was, for a time, quite popular in Germany. It is used by the New Process Company and the Bemberg Company in this country. Recently, this advantage has tended to lessen in view of the improvement in the other processes. In 1935, only from 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the United States rayon production was by the Cuprammonium Process. The world ratio is of the same order of magnitude.

I want to consider next the Cellulose Acetate Process. This is the baby of the rayon industry but a very lusty and growing child.

Cellulose acetate is formed by treating cellulose with acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and a catalyst. The prod-

uct, after a partial hydrolysis, is soluble in acetone. This solution is then dry spun, the coagulating medium being warm air. The resulting thread needs no further treatment but is simply twisted and wound into package form and sold as such.

In this process, the cellulose is not regenerated, the final product being still an ester of cellulose. It, therefore, differs chemically, physically, and mechanically from the regenerated cellulose yarns produced by the other two processes. As you know, special dyes are required, also special handling on knitting machines and in the looms. Cellulose acetate yarn has certain desirable characteristics that are rendering it increasingly popular. For example, mixed with viscose rayon, very fine cross dyeing results can be obtained. The hand or feel of cellulose acetate differs from that of other rayon. In 1935, over 22 per cent of the rayon produced in the United States was by the Cellulose Acetate Process. Incidentally, this is about double the world ratio.

Now for the Viscose Process. Here, the cellulose is treated with caustic and carbon disulfide to form cellulose xanthate, which is soluble in dilute caustic to give the solution called "viscose" by its English inventors, the well-known Cross, Bevan and Beadle. The coagulating medium would obviously be an acid, dilute sulfuric being the one commonly used. Salts, sugars, etc., are in the bath for special purposes. Filaments of regenerated cellulose are thus obtained, which must be washed, freed from deposited sulfur, bleached and dried.

The Viscose Process is by far the most popular of the three processes, accounting for over 85 per cent of the rayon produced in the United States. The chemicals used are all relatively cheap, recoveries need not be elaborate, and the process can be adjusted to give yarns of widely differing characteristics.

It is with the Viscose Process yarn that the majority of my remarks will now be concerned. First, I wish to go a little more into details of the spinning operation itself. The picture we get for viscose spinning holds in a general sort of manner for all rayon spinning.

Now try to visualize the progress of the formation of the thread. An outer skin of set up material forms around the tiny fluid stream as it emerges from the spinneret hole. Progressive coagulation takes place from this outer circle radially inward. This skin is a semipermeable membrane, and accordingly subject to distortion from osmotic pressure. Furthermore, the precipitable wet solids in the viscose occupy only some nine or ten per cent of the volume of the solution, in acetate, from 16 per cent to 17 per cent. The outer skin of the thread then becomes subject to progressive shrinkage as the coagulation proceeds. It is being drawn out lengthwise by the action of the godets but by no means enough to

*Presented at meeting, Philadelphia Section of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

compensate for the shrinkage it must take. Accordingly, it must shrink laterally. If this surface is only partially set up and dehydrated, so that it is still sufficiently plastic, it can shrink by plastic flow and stay circular in shape. Otherwise, it must fold up on itself in proportion to its lack of plasticity. And thus, we get a filament with longitudinal serrations. Upon the number and size and shape of these surface serrations depend to a considerable extent the characteristics of the yarn produced. By varying the composition of the coagulating bath, bath temperature, speed of spinning, size of spinneret hole, age of viscose, we can make the filament cross section jump through the hoop; we can get round filaments out of square holes and cloverleaf filaments out of round holes, and our rayon properties can be varied almost at will. Both acetate and cuprammonium filaments are more plastic as spun than are the viscose filaments. Accordingly, the former yield more rounded cross sections than the latter.

The other important and most interesting feature is the micelle arrangement in these filaments. I am using the term "Micelle" with reservations. There is now raging a distinct argument as to whether micelles really exist in cellulose. But regardless of terminology, there is some definite chain organization within the rayon filament that has a tremendous industrial significance. X-ray studies and examination under polarizing microscopes are valuable tools in analyzing this situation. In the original cotton or wood pulp, the cellulosic micelles or chains are quite nicely orientated along the fiber axis. In the viscose solution, we have managed to preserve the size of the micelles or chains to a considerable extent, but the orientation naturally is random. What do we get when we coagulate? Unfortunately, we tend to get random orientation. Now, a rayon thread is stronger, the longer the micelles or chains and the higher the degree of orientation. So we have to take steps to orientate mechanically while the thread is still in a more or less plastic state. Hence, "stretch spinning."

The tensile strengths of all rayon have been increasing slowly but surely. There is every indication that this increase will continue as stretch spinning procedures are improved and coagulation conditions better understood. In reality, there does not seem to be a keen demand for much stronger rayon in general textile work. For special purposes, strong rayons are in demand and for such purposes strong rayons are being developed. Most of you are doubtless familiar with the so-called Lilienfeld Process rayon of several years ago in which the dry and wet strengths were more than double that of the standard yarn. However, this yarn proved to be too brittle and expensive for general technical use.

More recently, we have duPont "Cordura" and the Viscose Company "Tenasco," both yarns being intermediate in strength between standard yarn and the Lilienfeld yarn. Both yarns have met with considerable success in the production of a cord satisfactory for use in pneumatic tires. They give great promise of being able to supplant the cotton used in the more expensive bus and pneumatic truck tires where the life of the carcass under heavy duty conditions is all-important. There is but little doubt that these stronger yarns, even though they sell at a premium, can find other industrial appli-

cations as well. Stronger yarns than these can and will be made, if needed.

It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the rayon manufacturer is now able to produce a yarn that has any desired degree of dullness or luster. In producing delustered yarns, the rayon manufacturer has taken a leaf out of the book of the Paint and Lacquer Manufacturer. He incorporates in the dope, prior to spinning, an inert, finely divided material that remains intact with the filament after spinning, and which possesses a different index of a fraction from the material composing the filament. For example, he may incorporate finely dispersed mineral oil, finely dispersed organic pigments, or finely dispersed inorganic pigments, or mixtures of two or more delustrants. Most rayons of the present day are delustered by the use of titanium dioxide, with and without some organic delusterant. For a time, the patent situation surrounding the use of titanium dioxide was quite disturbing. This matter has been cleared through the general taking of licenses to the so-called Singmaster patents, and the use of titanium dioxide for delustering is now quite universal. Titanium dioxide is procurable in reasonable amounts at a reasonable price and comes to the plant in a condition practically ready to use. The procedure of spinning a yarn already dull is much more satisfactory than the old procedure, whereby insoluble soaps or inorganic pigments were deposited on the outside of the thread after the filament had been formed. This old procedure at best gave only a temporary delustering.

In a similar manner, we may incorporate colored pigments in the yarn for the purpose of obtaining colored yarn. It is necessary, of course, that the pigment withstand all of the processing liquids, and in the case of the Viscose Process, this requirement is rather severe and limits decidedly the number of pigments available. The advantages to the consumer of this procedure for obtaining colored rayon is obvious. Colors are thus obtainable that are entirely fast and are permanent for the life of the yarn. Perhaps this development may be advanced further as the years go by, but at present, most rayon manufacturers are none too keen over the prospects. If the colors could be limited to five or six standard shades and standard yarn numbers on which steady production was warranted, the job might not be impractical for the rayon producer. A change from one color to another color involves an impractical amount of pipe and machine flushing and results in serious loss of production and many headaches. In addition, the inventories required would be staggering. The thing is possible, however, and may come to pass in a limited way.

You can readily understand that a number of miscellaneous and novel yarns are possible. Inflated yarn is produced by incorporating within the spinning dope a material that evolves a large amount of gas during the period the filament is forming. These inflated yarns are quite warm to the touch, but as a general rule are far below normal in strength.

We can also have flat filament yarn. This yarn can either be a monofil or a thread composed of 20, 30, or 40 filaments twisted together. The effect is a somewhat stiff, wiry yarn that has some application for millinery purposes.

Then we have the interesting slub yarn or so-called thick and thin yarn in which the rayon manufacturer has

set himself to deliberately imitate the popular Pongee and Shantung obtained from the wild or sick cocoons. Here, the rayon man renounces his oath to produce a uniform yarn.

There are other novel yarns but time will not permit a description of them all.

Another development that is now attaining prominent attention is cut staple rayons. As you know, this development first began abroad, but is now threatening to assume important proportions here. I believe a few statistics would be of interest. The *Textile Organon* tells us that:

In 1930, rayon staple represented 1.6 per cent of total world production.

In 1935, rayon staple represented 12.5 per cent of total world production.

In Italy	43.5% of its total in 1935 was staple
In Germany	22 % of its total in 1935 was staple
In France	13 % of its total in 1935 was staple
In England	8.3% of its total in 1935 was staple
In Japan	5.8% of its total in 1935 was staple
In U. S. A.	1.9% of its total in 1935 was staple

Every country is showing signs of increasing this ratio this year, especially Japan where extraordinary increases are expected.

There is no doubt that a nationalistic spirit—the desire to be independent of King Cotton—prompted this development, particularly in Italy, Germany and Japan. At the same time it must be admitted that real textile advantages of staple rayon over continuous rayon became apparent. Softness, warmth, ability to mix with other fibers, and cheapness, I'm sure these qualities are familiar to you all. Anyhow, the development is growing in this country, where the original urge does not exist. We now have viscose and acetate and cuprammonium cut staple.

Now I would like to forestall one question that is undoubtedly vexing your minds. Why is cut staple rayon so much cheaper than continuous rayon, particularly viscose cut staple? You would know the answer if you saw each being produced. The cut staple is a mass production affair and much cheaper. Up to the spinning machines, the cost is approximately the same; i.e., we use essentially the same spinning dope. Now, referring particularly to the Viscose Company's staple rayon "Fibro," the staple fiber spinneret contains (for 1½ denier staple) about 1,350 holes and spins a 2,000 denier thread; i.e., 13 times the size of the average continuous thread, has an equal or greater number of spinnerets per machine, and spins at even a faster rate than normal for continuous filaments. The yarn is not gathered in a twisting box, but the bundle from the spinnerets are brought together in the form of a rope or tow running lengthwise the center of the machine. This tow, drawn by big rolls, passes out the end of the machine to a cutter that cuts the filaments very evenly to any desired staple. The processing, bleaching and drying is then all done in bulk form. Thus, tremendous productions are possible, and at a minimum labor cost. A few standard staple lengths and filament sizes seem to be sufficient for the trade.

The big question today is Japanese staple. Under existing tariffs, Japanese staple can be put down in this country at a price that would eliminate the American

manufacturer from the market. That is the real question mark.

I must recite now one feature in which rayon is still deficient in spite of all research. Stories are always made to sound more true if the hero fails to win at least one ball game. The present-day rayons still are not elastic, not nearly as much as we would like to have them. Now, true elasticity is a property difficult to measure, but for most current rayons, it can hardly be said to exceed 2 per cent or 3 per cent. It is decidedly higher for real silk and the wool fiber. It is higher for acetate rayon than viscose rayon, provided you only indulge in low extensions.

The lack of a higher degree of elasticity, for one thing, renders rayon less crease resistant and also less adaptable for full-fashioned hosiery. However, though at present, when true elasticity is mentioned, the face of rayon is slightly red, the brain behind the face still functions and muscles are flexing.

Joins National Oil Products Research Staff

Donald Price, Ph.D., has joined the National Oil Products Company research staff. He is well known for his work in synthetic organic chemistry and microanalysis, especially his contributions to the chemistry of the Methoxychalcones and Methoxybenzalcoumarones and cycloparaffins. For a number of years Dr. Price was a member of the Columbia University faculty where in 1930 he received his doctorate and shortly afterward directed his efforts at industrial problems.

Dr. Price has had an exceptionally broad training both in this country and abroad, having worked in collaboration with Prof. T. M. Lowry in England and Prof. K. Fajans in Germany. He also studied organic microanalysis in the laboratory of the late Prof. Fritz Pregl in Austria. Dr. Price has published a number of interesting papers. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a Fellow of the Chemical Society (London).

Nopco's research laboratories will afford Dr. Price ample opportunity to combine both his academic and industrial experience in the solution of industrial problems and the development of new products for the company.

Hosiery Boom Seen in Hickory's Mills

Hickory, N. C.—Approximately 6,718,570 dozen pairs of hose were manufactured by Hickory mills, employing a total of 3,320 persons, during 1936, according to a survey made here this week.

Evidencing an unprecedented expansion of the industry, a total of eight new mills were established within the city or on its borders during the year, bringing the number of local plants to 27.

The largest Hickory hosiery mill is the Elliott Knitting Mills, which employs 800 persons and produced goods in 1936 valued at \$1,500,000. The Whisnant Mills, with 410 employees, manufactured 864,000 dozen pairs of hose during the year.

The Lyerly Full-fashioned Mill produced hosiery valued at \$750,000 during 1936. It employs 275 workers.

Mill News Items

SHELBY, N. C.—An order signed by Judge E. Yates Webb was filed at the office of the clerk of Federal District Court here January 18th giving final and complete approval to the plan of reorganization of the Eton Mill Company.

An order giving this approval was signed October 28, 1936, subject to the condition that written consent to the plan was signed by more than two-thirds in interest of the amount of preferred stock of the debtor corporation.

The trustees of the corporation, J. R. Dover, Jr., and Earle Hamrick, obtained this necessary consent and the final order was signed.

Under the plan of reorganization, all assets of the corporation are taken over by the newly-organized Esther Mill Company of Shelby. The Esther Mill Company becomes liable for all liabilities of the Eton Mill Company listed in the plan of organization.

A report of the trustees listed debts of the Eton Mill Company as of January 2nd of \$113,430.78, of which liabilities totalled \$63,930.78 and notes due by the trustees, \$49,500. The report showed payments of the trustees of \$41,826.43 since January 2nd.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—The contracting firm of C. M. Guest & Sons, of Anderson, S. C., has been awarded the contract for an addition to the Rocky Mount Mills.

The new building, which will have 40,000 square feet of floor space, will house 8,000 additional spindles and complementary machinery, giving employment to about 100 more persons.

J. E. Serrine & Co., of Greenville, are engineers on the project.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Finer Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, a new hosiery manufacturing concern for Charlotte, has been established in a building on the old Pineville road by August Nordmann, for several years connected with the Nebel Knitting Company here, it was announced.

The building has been leased by Mr. Nordmann and remodeled to suit the needs of the new firm. Four knitting machines have been bought, three of which have already been put into operation. Four more machines will probably be purchased in the near future. About 20 persons are at present employed.

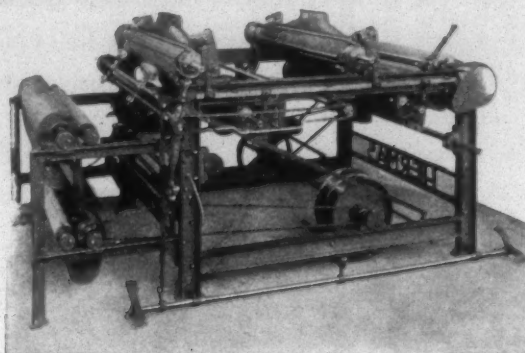
Mr. Nordmann came to Charlotte from Germany to become associated with the Nebel Knitting Company.

YORK, S. C.—J. C. Cloniger, general manager of the Neely Cotton Mills here, said he had furnished \$5,000 for a 30-day option on the property of the Clover Mills Company of Clover at a purchase price of \$30,000.

Cloniger said when the purchase, which is subject to court approval, is completed, he and associates would install equipment for a yarn mill of 15,000 spindles. The option covers the mill and mill village, but not the machinery, which was sold recently by Receiver J. W. Quinn.

The Clover Mills, one of the first combed yarn mills built in the South, has been closed several years.

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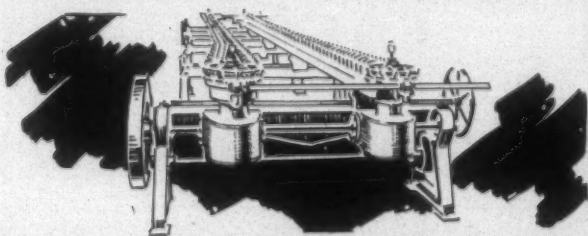
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Mill News Items

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Transfers of the control and active management of Richmond Spinning Company, textile concern, is made known here.

The formal transfer was completed, according to S. P. Haight, president of the new company. The board of directors includes Sherman Haight, John Fowler, Charles Bagley, T. N. Vandyke, E. D. Haight and Dr. C. R. Thomas. The new directors elected the following new officers: Sherman Haight, president; Charles Bagley, vice-president; John Fowler, treasurer; Everest D. Haight, secretary, and R. E. Smith, general manager.

The former stockholders have agreed to exchange their holdings for preferred stock.

Mr. Bagley is a local cotton merchant; Mr. Smith has been Richmond manager for a number of years; S. P. Haight is treasurer of the E-Z Mills of New York and treasurer of the Cartersville Mill. Mr. Fowler is president of the Cartersville Mill, a director of E-Z Mills and chairman of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, of Rossville, Ga.; E. D. Haight is president of E-Z Mills and vice-president of the Cartersville Mill. T. N. Vandyke for many years has been treasurer and operating head of the Richmond Spinning Company.

Mr. Fowler announced that the new management expects to continue operation of the Chickamauga Knitting Mills, which is entirely owned by the Richmond Spinning Company and which recently has been put on full-time production.

It was stated that the line produced by the knitting mill will be enlarged.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Between 700 and 800 looms will be in operation here as production speeds up at the Consolidated Textile plant, the Southern manager, I. L. Langley, said. Employment will increase from 350 to 500 over the week-end.

Two other Consolidated plants which reopened at Burlington and Shelby, N. C., will get into capacity operation, employing 200 apiece.

SAXAPAHAW, N. C.—The Sellars Manufacturing Company here, 18 miles out of town, will begin a program of expansion shortly, designed to increase production one-third, according to Everette Jordan, general manager. He said a modern new building, 200 by 100 feet, will be built for spinning and carding. There will be 60,000 square feet of floor space.

No definite cost of the project has yet been made, but it will probably be more than \$100,000.

This plant is one of the pioneer plants of this section. The buildings were vacant several years during the depression.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.—The Springfield Woolen Mills Company will increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000 at their February meeting, it is expected. The heads of the departments have also been presented with bonus checks.

Mill News Items

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Associated Contractors report that a contract has been let for a mill building at Rocky Mount; cost not reported.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act has been filed in the Federal Court here by the Dayton Hosiery Mills of Dayton, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Gloria Rayon Mills at Johnson City is building an addition, "primarily to provide warehouse space," said M. E. McCrosson, manager.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Adams Millis Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common stock and a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stocks, both payable February 1st to shareholders of record January 22nd.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Washington Manufacturing Company, a hosiery manufacturing plant at this place, is to be moved into a new building.

MT. HOLLY, N. C.—Work began this week on the new addition to the Woodlawn Mill. Eighty feet is being added to the present building. The machinery will be rearranged and new cards and spindles added which will

increase the spindles four thousand. Woodlawn manufactures combed yarns and belong to the American Yarn and Processing Company. C. E. Hutchison is president of the American Yarn and Processing Company.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mills have purchased a Guillet overhauling system from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., delivery having been made last week.

DRAPER, N. C.—The Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte has been awarded a contract for an addition to the mill but the cost has not been stated.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Southern Dyers, Inc., are erecting an additional building at a cost of \$30,000.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—What was once the National Cotton Mills, now the Ada McLean mills, Inc., of Lumberton, have resumed normal operations after being idle practically ever since receivership proceedings were instituted in May, 1935. The mills were sold at the court house door several times, the final buyers being a group of individuals headed by H. B. Jennings, of Lumberton, president, for whose deceased wife the mills were named.

M. S. Monroe, who came to Lumberton from Forest City, is superintendent. Everyone of the tenant houses were filled with ready workers when operations began. Machinery was overhauled, and practically all of this is now at work, with employees numbering approximately 140. Night and day shifts are being used.

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**OFFICES
IN MAIN TEXTILE CENTRES**

Personal News

J. B. Walker, of Aurora, Ill., is now overseer finishing department, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

H. R. Matherson has accepted the position of superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

I. S. Rowe, of Schoolfield, Va., is now second hand in weaving, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. C. Bradley, chairman of the Board of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., has been re-elected president of the Columbus Bank & Trust Co.

Hugh Patrick has been promoted from superintendent to general superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

Jesse C. Craven has been appointed superintendent of the Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, N. C., succeeding J. R. Wilson, who recently resigned that position.

M. J. Hallman, who has been associated with Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., for the past 30 years, mostly in the capacity as overseer cloth room at Unity Cotton Mills, has resigned. He is succeeded by E. L. Stroud.

Joseph P. Kelly has resigned as manager of the Torsdale Hosiery Company (Marshall Field & Co.), Philadelphia, Pa., to become production manager of the May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. I. Reeves, who for the past 36 years has been connected with Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has been succeeded by G. S. Waller as overseer with H. S. Elliott as his assistant. At the time of his retirement Mr. Reeves was overseer weaving, Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

E. A. Terrell, president of The Terrell Machine Company, is a patient at St. Peter's Hospital in Charlotte, where he underwent an operation a fortnight ago. Mr. Terrell is recovering satisfactorily and it is thought he will be able to leave the hospital within a few days.

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Clinton Co. Opens Spartanburg Office

The Clinton Company, of Clinton, Iowa, large manufacturers of textile starches, have opened an office in the Montgomery Building, Spartanburg, S. C., according to announcement made by Luther Knowles, Jr., Southern agent. The office will be in charge of C. Lee Gilbert.

Mr. Knowles also announces that W. T. Smith, who is widely known to the textile trade, has been added to the company's sales force, and will cover the Greenville, S. C., territory.

George E. Corson, of the home office and manager of the bulk starch sales department, accompanied Mr. Knowles on a trip last week through the Southern territory. Mr. Corson is a regular attendant at the Southern Textile Expositions at Greenville, and is well known to Southern mill men.

Mills Will Hold Safety Banquet

Danville, Va.—The third annual safety banquet of the Riverside and Dan River Mills will be held at Hylton Hall next Friday night. Foremen of the various divisions, superintendents and other officials of the plant will attend.

Robert R. West, president of the mill corporation, will preside.

Ton-Tex Corp. Opens Southern Office

The Ton-Tex Corporation of New York has opened a Southern office and depot in the Blue Building, 201-205 South Main Street, Greenville, S. C.

They will carry a large stock of fabric and leather belting as a service to their customers in the South.

W. D. Dodenhoff, who has represented the Ton-Tex Corporation in this field for the past two years, will be Southern manager and will have charge of the Greenville office.

Funeral Rites of Mr. Hill

Funeral rites for Daniel Harvey Hill, Jr., associate editor of The Textile Bulletin and The Southern Knitter, were conducted January 21st at 11 o'clock at the Myers Park Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Edgar G. Gammon, pastor of the church, officiated, and burial was in Elmwood Cemetery.

Mr. Hill's death was caused by complications resulting from an operation for appendicitis Tuesday of last week.

Active pallbearers at the service were: T. M. Barnhardt, Jr., H. L. McKee, J. H. Zahn, John Bradfield, Junius M. Smith and Wade Montgomery.

Honorary pallbearers were: David Clark, I. E. Wynne, J. C. Irwin, Falls Thomason, Emmett Stegar, Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, Irwin P. Graham, W. F. Tucker, W. A. Emerson, J. Boyce Hunter, Frank H. Ross, E. M. Hinson, L. W. Thomason, Thomas P. Moore, Col. R. Hall Morrison, J. R. Keever, Channing B. Brown, Rufus M. Johnston, A. I. Henderson, Thorne Clark, of Lincoln, H. H. Iler, of Greenville, S. C., Dr. J. L. Ranson, Col. J. W. Harrelson, of Raleigh, Reid Morrison, of Mooresville, A. J. Beall and Harry Dalton.



BECAUSE light dispels darkness (symbol of ignorance), the torch is a symbol of knowledge. With a deep sense of responsibility we look upon ourselves as "torch bearers" in the card clothing industry.

This torch that we speak of has burned continuously since 1786, when Pliny Earle first engaged in the manufacture of hand cards. In 1790 this same Pliny Earle also produced the first machine card clothing made in America. His business prospered and descended in the Earle family until 1890 when it became a part of the American Card Clothing Company.

This latter company "passed the torch" to us in 1905, when we purchased the business. We were well qualified to carry the torch as our own experience began prior to 1870 when George and Elijah Ashworth obtained their first patent in England. Thus our customers have benefited not only from our own knowledge and experience but also from the traditions and experience of our predecessors dating back 151 years.

It is our constant aim to "carry the torch" with credit, by earning the confidence of our customers. We would welcome an opportunity to earn yours.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Division; AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia
Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville
Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins and Top Flats Reclotted at All Plants.

Ashworth
PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING

Finishing Viscose Cotton Furnishing "Brocades"

(Continued from Page 3)

order to obtain a sufficient degree of alkalinity to decompose the antimony tannate, and the recommended temperature is 75°—85° F. (25°—30° C.)

For Method 2 dyestuffs, which are dyed with more alkali and at 120° F. (50° C.), e.g., Caledon Brown RS, no excess caustic over the normal recommended amount is required, but the best results are obtained when the dyeing temperature is dropped from 120° F. (50° C.) to 95°—105° F. (35°—40° C.)

For Method 1 dyestuffs, which are normally dyed with more caustic soda than either Method 2 or 3 dyestuffs, good results can be obtained with the normal recommended amount of caustic soda, providing the dyeing temperature is kept down to 95° F. 35° C.) If the dyeing temperature is higher than this the mordant is decomposed too rapidly to be effective.

It is suggested that for 100 lb. of cotton/viscose material the previously scoured and bleached material should first be given from 6 to 8 ends in a bath containing 3 lb. to 4 lb. tannic acid, and 30 to 35 gals. water. The temperature of the bath should be set at 200° F. (95° C.) before entering the material, and then allowed to cool during the running period. A fresh cold bath should then be prepared with 2 lb. to 2½ lb. tartar emetic and 30 to 35 gals. cold water, and the material should be given four ends through this bath, after which it should be well washed for several ends with warm water. Dyeing should then be carried out with vat dyestuffs as described previously.

After bleaching and dyeing, it will usually be found that a warp shrinkage of about 3½% will have occurred, and as only 2% may be allowed by the merchant, the usual tendency is to endeavor to regain the lost shrinkage when running through the hot air stentering range. Low qualities of these cloths are often run through the machines with a terrific tension to avoid claims for excessive warp shrinkage. Obviously cloths stretched in this way

are bound to shrink when ultimately washed in the form of curtains.

Finishing usually comprises only a run through a weak solution of one of the sulphonated fatty alcohol type of soaps; occasionally the lower weights are lightly filled with a mixing along the lines of gelatine, but starches and dextrines are useless, as they only ruin the silk.

An important point which is often neglected is care and attention to the straightness of the design across the width of the piece. It is most desirable that the floral design or pattern runs quite straight, and is not distorted or pulled, as can be so easily caused with careless jiggling.

The use of curved rubber bar expanders undoubtedly assists in obtaining the finished width, and in fact such are well worthy of applying to all mangles, drying cylinders and such machines.

Lastly, it is surprising how a really good make-up helps. In the case of both widths, the pieces are creased and plaited in the ordinary manner, are then selvedge stamped if required, and any necessary cuts made. It will be appreciated that lengths of 10 yds.-12 yds. are useless for the casement trade, and the finisher has no alternative but to treat such as "obs." It is important to ensure that the pieces are evenly rolled, not only on the creased side, but on the other side, i.e., where the selvages meet. This will automatically follow as a result of even rolling, provided that the goods are perfectly uniform in width, but there is a tendency for these cloths to vary somewhat in width, and even after running through the 90 ft. hot air stenter, they sometimes spring back a little. It is sometimes desired to include measuring tapes with the pieces, and these are usually arranged to run at the same time as rolling. Small hanging tickets, usually printed with the customer's trade-mark, are swung from the selvedge near the board, so that, after parcelling, one may see the particular quality or shade of the cloth without actually untieing the parcel.

Before the final parcelling, two 2 in. paper bands are usually tied around each end, and these convey the particular brand of goods and usually emphasize the fact that only the fastest dyestuffs have been used, etc.—*The Textile Manufacturer*, Manchester, Eng.

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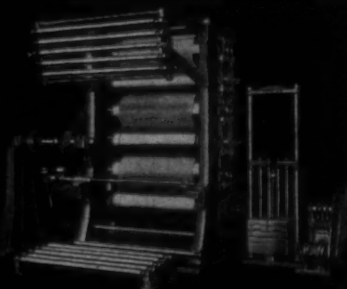
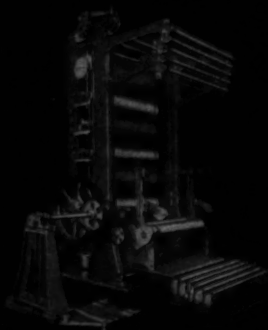
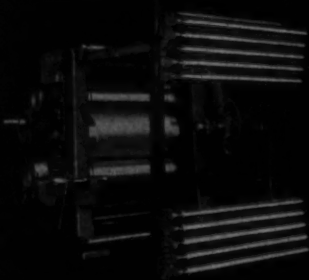
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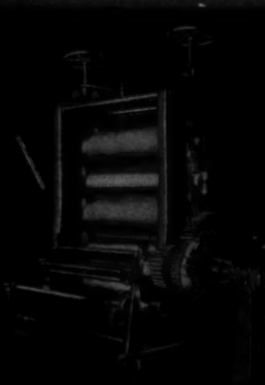
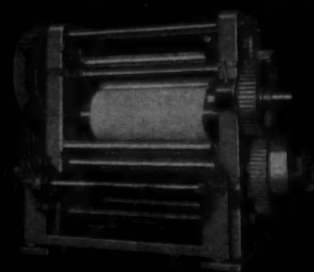
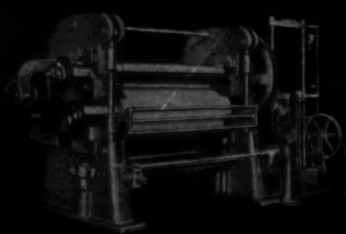
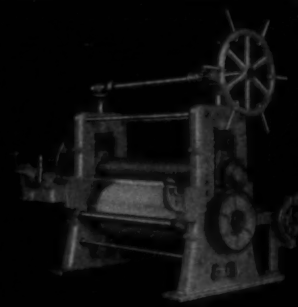
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark Managing Editor

Junius M. Smith Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Nothing New In This Decision

WASHINGTON is apparently full of law makers and lobbyists who are seeking a method whereby they can run around the Constitution and Supreme Court while passing laws that would substitute for NRA.

The decision by the Supreme Court upholding the power of Congress to regulate interstate shipments of prison-made goods seems to have spread joy among the would-be regulators of industry in general.

However, the decision, as interpreted by the *Wall Street Journal* reflects no change in Supreme Court thinking. The *Journal* says:

Careful reading of the court's opinion, however, disclosed only a careful restatement of previous interpretations of the commerce clause of the Constitution. The court drew a direct parallel between the Ashurst-Sumners Act, prohibiting shipment of convict-made goods into States which have laws against such commodities, and the Webb-Kenyon Act regulating liquor shipments prior to national prohibition.

It also cited previous decisions upholding the right of Congress to prohibit interstate transportation of diseased livestock, lottery tickets, commodities owned by railroads carrying them, adulterated and mis-branded articles, stolen vehicles, kidnaped persons and women for immoral purposes.

Yet, the court yesterday was careful to point out that there is a distinction between these decisions and the Hammer vs. Dagenhart decision involving an attempt by Congress to attack child labor under the commerce power.

"In the Hammer case," the Supreme Court declared yesterday, "the court concluded that the act of Congress thereunder consideration had as its aim the placing of local production under Federal control."

On its face, therefore, yesterday's opinion appeared to line up perfectly with previous interpretations of the Federal commerce power. Especially significant was the fact that the convict-labor act was upheld by the Supreme Court by distinguishing rather than reversing the child labor decision.

They Can Keep On Sitting

EMPLOYEES of Brownhill & Kramer, a full-fashioned hosiery mill at Philadelphia, recently decided upon a "sit-down" strike or probably a non-working labor leader decided for them.

Now they can keep on sitting because the management of the mill has decided to liquidate.

In commenting on the "sit-down" strike, the president of the company said: "These men have no right to remain in our plant but there seems to be no authority in the city or State willing to correct the situation, and under such conditions we do not want to continue in the business, in which we have been engaged for more than forty years."

After the machinery is moved out, arrangements can probably be made for benches for the "sit-down" strikers but the weekly pay roll of \$15,000 will be missed.

About 400 people, most of whom averaged above \$30 per week, will, when they get tired of their "sit-down," have to walk around a bit hunting for new jobs.

The labor leaders who caused the strike will also have to walk or ride to other mills and find other employees, willing to pay enough union dues to take care of their salaries and expenses.

The World Buying Cotton Goods

REPORTS indicate that active buying of cotton goods is by no means limited to the United States but is world wide.

During the past five months Japan exported 1,145,000,000 square yards of cotton goods, while Great Britain exported 815,000,000 square yards, and the December exports by both countries broke all previous records.

The population of the world increases at the rate of about 20,000,000 per year and yet the cotton spindles and looms in the world are less than in 1920.

Cotton Consumption Breaking Records

ANOTHER month has passed and having shown a record-breaking consumption of 692,921 bales, the consumption of 1936-37 over that of 1935-36 is advanced.

	1935-36	1936-37	Increase
August	408,410	574,289	165,879
September	449,126	629,727	180,601
October	552,187	649,499	97,372
November	512,312	626,695	114,383
December	498,329	692,921	194,593
January	591,309		
February	516,649		
March	548,913		
April	576,672		
May	530,799		
June	556,323		
July	603,203		
Total	6,352,000 (Thru Dec.)	752,857	

That's That

THE alumni of the University of North Carolina met at Chapel Hill, N. C., on December 9th and it is reported that there was much discussion of the fact that President Graham had paid no attention to the fact that Prof. E. E. Ericson had attended a dinner in a negro hotel at Durham, N. C., given in honor of the negro Communist, James Ford.

However, in his report President Graham said:

I have been requested to ask for the resignation of Mr. Ericson. I have not asked for his resignation and I do not intend to ask for it. I think that this answers the question.

That's that and that is what we expected.

One of the tenets of Communism is social equality between negroes and whites and it was not to be expected that President Graham, who was one of the sponsors of a summer school at Moscow University, would criticise Professor Ericson for taking the lead in social equality by eating with negroes.

Predict Pronounced Upward Tendency

MUNDS, WINSLOW & POTTER, in their weekly letter say:

The psychology emanating from the reduction in the Government holdings could hardly fail to be constructive. Therefore we do not regard the present dullness and apathy in cotton as of great duration. Such periods in

the past have been characterized by trade wise-acres as "market breeders." It is our opinion, consequently, that when the market does break out of its rut it is likely to take a rather pronounced upward tendency, with interruptions ensuing only from some disturbing outside development or an exceptional early, favorable new crop outlook.

Windfall and Processing Tax Litigation

(New York Journal of Commerce)

Recent rulings of the Supreme Court are causing interested counsel to study the possibility of applying their claims for processing taxes paid from 1933 on against their liability under the windfall tax of 1936.

The high court's decision upholding the retroactive feature of the silver trading profits levy discourages hopes that the windfall tax will be invalidated. A successful attack on the windfall tax apparently now depends upon the court's willingness to accept the theory that this levy is a penalty rather than a revenue measure.

Most lower Federal courts have held that applicants for refunds of processing taxes paid during 1933 and 1934 must prove that such levies were not passed on, as the Revenue Act of 1936 stipulates. By denying a writ of certiorari in a recent case, the Supreme Court apparently upheld this position.

Hence, processors who are able to prove that they absorbed the AAA taxes may submit such proof and ask refunds which can be applied against their windfall tax liability.

Trotsky In Mexico

Trotsky has arrived in Mexico. Suits us—in fact, if it were not for the strained relations between David Clark and President Frank Graham, we wouldn't care if Trotsky were on the campus of the University of North Carolina. Such teeth as the lad ever had have been pulled. —*Greensboro Daily News*.

In Appreciation

WE wish to express our appreciation of the many letters we have received, expressing regret at the recent passing of Associate Editor D. H. Hill, Jr., and paying tribute to his many fine qualities. Mr. Hill had the faculty of making real friends and he will be greatly missed, not only by us, but by a host of friends throughout the textile industry of the South.

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Every roll of Charlotte Belting is tested and restretched at the factory, by running the belt under tension over a series of pulleys. This reduces the amount of "take-up" after installation and discloses any imperfections in manufacture, thus insuring a belt as nearly perfect as can be made.

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Mill News Items

CLINTON, S. C.—Plans are now under way by the Joanna Cotton Mills, at Goldville, for an enlargement of their plant and the addition of 450 looms. The enlargement will be a 25 per cent production increase, W. A. Moorehead, local manager, stated. An extension to the present mill will be made to provide space for the new machinery.

The additions now contemplated at Joanna will give employment to 150 additional people, Mr. Moorehead states.

ANNISTON, ALA.—The mill of the Linen Thread Company at West Kennebunk, Maine, is being dismantled and the machinery is being shipped to this place and will be added to the plant here. The mill at Kennebunk was formerly the R. W. Lord Mill and was the last industry left in West Kennebunk.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Preparations are now under way to install a new boiler at the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. at a cost of \$75,000, it was made known by W. T. Jenkins, general manager of the plant. Work on the project, which will include construction of an addition to the present boiler plant, will begin within the next two months, Mr. Jenkins said, and will be completed some time during the summer.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Houston Cotton Mills Company is increasing its authorized capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

DECATUR, ALA.—An addition to the Cooper-Wells Company has been constructed at a cost of \$15,000. The company is engaged in the manufacture of women's and children's cotton, mercerized and artificial hosiery, and women's full-fashioned silk hosiery, and men's seamless hose.

BELMONT, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Perfection Spinning Company was held January 21st in the mill offices.

The secretary's report showed good business for the past year, during which 6 per cent was paid shareholders.

The following officers were re-elected: A. C. Lineberger, president; R. B. Suggs, vice-president; D. P. Stowe, secretary and treasurer; in addition to these the board of directors include A. C. Lineberger, Jr., R. L. Stowe, F. D. Lineberger, Jr., R. L. Stowe, F. D. Maynard and J. Harold Lineberger.

The Linford Mills, Inc., also held a stockholders' meeting. The secretary, J. E. Ford, made a report, showing 6 per cent has been paid to shareholders during the year just passed. Officers were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; W. B. Puett, vice-president; J. F. Ford, secretary and treasurer; and in addition, the following board of directors: S. P. Stowe, I. J. Ford, C. L. Bumgardner and C. W. Kale.

KINSTON, N. C.—C. S. Smart, superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills Company, Concord, for many years, will become one of the owners and operators of the Kin-

Mill News Items

ston Cotton Mills here. Mr. Smart and an associate, L. M. Carpenter, of Salisbury, have organized the new textile concern, which has taken over the property formerly known as the Caswell Cotton Mills.

The mill has 16,000 spindles and manufactures yarn for hosiery.

Mr. Carpenter has been associated with the Drayton Mills in Spartanburg, and like his Concord associate, is an experienced textile manufacturer.

MARION, N. C.—Cross Cotton Yarn Mill is expected to install new machinery early this year to increase production by 20 per cent. Officials declined to comment at this time, but reliable sources indicated expansion would be begun in the immediate future.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Valleybrook Drive, will increase their manufacturing space by addition of a brick and steel wing 100 by 65 feet, states Louis Baach, president of the firm.

Contract for the addition has been let to Charles W. Angle, Inc., Greensboro, and work is to be completed within 90 days. The storage warehouse of the plant is being moved to one side to make way for the addition. Under the same contract basement space in the present factory will be adapted to manufacturing purposes. The increase in space will permit employment of 25 additional workers, says Mr. Baach. New machinery to be placed has not yet been purchased.

JACKSON, MISS.—The town of Durant was the first municipality to apply for a new factory under Governor Hugh White's industrial program for Mississippi. Governor White said the proposed plant would employ 150 to 200 persons and would require the expenditure of \$25,000 by Durant.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The first carload of machinery has been shipped to the new James Hosiery Mill at Greenville, Tenn. Fifteen full-fashioned hosiery machines are to be installed at first. The new mill will be ready for operation about the first of February. M. C. James, formerly with the Bacon Hosiery Mills, Lenoir City, and his two sons, Guy and M. C., Jr., are starting the new industry.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Old Roberdel Mill, now known as Entwistle Manufacturing Company, No. 3 unit, started operations again, after having been closed since May, 1936. The plant has been overhauled, and the old looms discarded. The initial operation will be that of spinning yarn and filling the looms. This is a lengthy process and it will likely take until near the end of February before the looms are entirely filled and ready for manufacturing cloth. It is stated that when the cloth manufacturing starts, two shifts will be used, consisting of about 80 operatives to each.

RIVERVIEW, ALA.—The Riverdale Mills, oldest of seven textile and dye plants operated by the West Point Manufacturing Company, is being converted into a towel factory, at an estimated cost of \$150,000.



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the demon which lurks in rutted concrete floors can be permanently eliminated by patching and resurfacing with

STONHARD RESURFACER

For a floor to meet your individual needs — make durable, economical and Quick Repairs with

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Eliminates the ruts and holes which cause accidents and interrupt the operation of your mill. It is false economy to neglect the upkeep of your floors when you can try this material at our risk. No chopping—no expert labor required. Works to a durable feather edge.

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Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
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Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
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Lays without waste in minimum time, because of End-Matched feature (good to the last inch). Well seasoned stock, plus craft in the making, provides enduring service that keeps down upkeep.

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Manufactured from choice Alabama Yellow Pine by End-Matched flooring specialists. Available at local lumber dealers. If yours cannot supply you, address:

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Mi-CLEANSER *Textile Mill Scrubbing Powder*



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If you will scrub your floors for one month with Mi-Cleanser you will enthusiastically indorse its economy, cleaning power and safety.

Order a shipment today.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mill News Items

ALBANY, GA.—The Albany Manufacturing Company, a new full-fashioned hosiery concern, is erecting a \$60,000 building and expects to be in operation about April 1st. It is reported that machinery valued at about \$450,000 will be installed.

ANDERSON, S. C.—A controlling interest of the Anderson Cotton Mills of Anderson has been purchased by J. P. Abney and associates of Greenwood, according to reliable information obtained.

The deal was reported to have been consummated in Anderson during the week, but no announcement was made for publication. Confirmation by New York interests who had held a controlling interest in the large cotton mill was reported to have been given to the terms of the transaction.

The major portion of the stock in the mill has been owned for a number of years by the selling agents located in New York, it is understood.

The Anderson Mills operate 82,000 spindles and the mill is one of the oldest in this county. The mill was founded in 1889 by a group of Anderson people with the late J. A. Brock as president. The original capital was \$100,000.

Mill officials here were silent as to the transaction. The shift of the control was not expected to affect the present personnel.

Mr. Abney, who heads a group of persons obtaining control of the local textile plant, is president of the Grendel and Panola Mills of Greenwood county.

GASTONIA, N. C.—An order signed by Judge E. Yates Webb was filed at the office of the deputy clerk of the Federal District Court here, instructing the trustees of the debtor American Combed Yarn Corporation and the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, Inc., of Gastonia, to make payments on sums owed the United States in accordance with compromise offers of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The trustees of the companies are Clyde Armstrong and Robert Goldberg. The compromise offer of settlement, approving the plan of reorganization of the debtor corporations, was recently made in papers filed with the deputy clerk.

The corporations were instructed to pay \$2,375 in cash to the United States attorney at Asheville in behalf of the farm credit administration in full settlement of item of \$9,500; to pay \$1,351.12 to the collector of internal revenue at Greensboro in payment of taxes and liens; and to pay \$500 in cash and \$500 in monthly payments to the collector of internal revenue as income taxes; and to pay additional sums of \$3,646.87 and \$544.63 to the collector on taxes and liens.

The order provided that if certain processing taxes are refunded to the corporations by the Federal Government, the compromise offer shall not remain effective and the full sums shall become due and payable.

Classified Department

MASTER MECHANIC Wants Position—Thoroughly experienced; industrious; strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address "M. M." care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE OR RENT

On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarns; 2,080 spindles. Lowell machinery.

D. L. Rosenau
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SALESMEN WANTED — For Southern territory. Accessory can be sold to all textile mills, on money-back guarantee. Can be handled as side line. Give preference of territory. Address "H. W." care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

One continuous 12-ball, 5-box Indigo Machine with 18 can set of drying cans complete with 12 coiler heads compensating reels and sky-ing reels. Machine in good condition. If interested, call and inspect. Will sell at a bargain, as we need the space.

Pilot Mills Co.
Box 289 Raleigh, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Overseer weaving; age 29; married. Three diplomas on plain weaving, carding and spinning. A-1 loom man. Go anywhere position offers opportunity for advancement. References. Address "T. A. C." care Textile Bulletin.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Who is now covering States of Georgia and Alabama, to handle line of textile leathers on commission basis. Well known concern with established accounts in territory. Address with full particulars, 831 East Morehead St., Apt. 406, Charlotte, N. C.

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SHEET METAL CO.

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1080—10 x 5 Intermediate Flyers with pressers at 50c each F. O. B. Berryton, Ga.

Berryton Mills
Berryton, Ga.

COST AND EFFICIENCY MAN OPEN FOR POSITION

Now employed, Age 30. Desire connection as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent and cost man in larger plant.

Address "Efficiency,"
Care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Foreman with experience on warping and slashing cotton dyed yarns. Prefer Southern man with Textile School education; however, this not necessary. Give age, experience, whether married or single and salary expected.

Address "Textile,"
Care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.
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POSITION as overseer spinning. 10 years experience on colored yarns, and spun rayon and wool mixtures. Best of references. Now employed. Will go anywhere. Available on short notice. Address "A. H." care Textile Bulletin.

Paul B. Eaton

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We have drilled wells and installed water systems for some of the South's best known textile plants and municipalities. Names on request. Survey of your particular problem and estimate gladly furnished without obligation.

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Sanford, N. C.

A NO. 1 CARD GRINDER wants job. Can fix other card room machinery. Cloth cards. Reference. Address "Card Grinder," care Textile Bulletin.

Subject to Prior Sale We Offer:

25 frames Whitin Spinning—3" gauge, 1½" ring, 228 spindles, 1908. Now equipped with light Whitin spindles but can be changed to medium Whitin gravity with 2" ring. Located in Charlotte. Priced low to sell at once. Make us an offer.

2 Saco-Lowell Twisters. Wet twist, 3½" vertical ring, 4½" gauge, tape drive, equipped with knee brakes, 156 spindles, 3 ply creeling, 10" cylinders, age 1917. Ready to run.

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(Locust Bean Gum)

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High Temperature Bonding Mortar

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This Medium

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of gray cloths during the past week failed to equal production, but there was a stronger tone to the market and higher prices were paid on several delivery positions.

Unofficial estimates placed the total of unfilled orders for print cloths at 465,000,000 yards, which is equal to 15½ weeks' production. Unfilled orders of fine yarn gray cloths stand at about 325,000,000 yards, equal to 13 weeks' production at current rates.

Finished cotton cloths sold in appreciable quantities and prices generally were strong. Buyers usually found great difficulty in purchasing wanted near deliveries. In some divisions, garment manufacturers readjusted selling ranges in accord with the advance fabric costs.

Some buyers were operating a little more cautiously on later deliveries, in the belief that the current heavy demand for goods is likely to let up to some degree during the second quarter. Others regard it as good policy to cover known needs while the goods are still available and before further advances get under way. Current prices are admittedly high by comparison with those of recent years, and it is said that most mills are making a good profit on the current basis. This, however, is not regarded as any evidence that prices are likely to slide off, since with improved general business, mills are in a position to make a profit.

The rayon gray cloth market remained strong and on most standard constructions mills were unable to offer deliveries before April. Prices held steady and sales ran to fairly large quantities. Finished rayon fabrics were active, especially in the novelty dress fabrics division.

Although there were a number in the trade who looked upon the current week as disappointing, others pointed out that it cannot be expected that sales shall continue to exceed production. Since mills at the moment have a very heavy backlog of unfilled orders on their books, and since early deliveries are difficult to arrange on many constructions, there is little likelihood of any important price weakening, it was contended.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	11
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	17½
Denims	15½
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	12

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week in the cotton yarn market has been rather dull but there have been enough inquiry and enough business put through to make it plain that there are no signs of weakness.

Prices have been steady because most spinners are well fixed as regards yarn orders. Throughout the industry it was observed buyers were confident of values being maintained. The few instances of easier delivery facilities were welcomed instead of being taken to indicate a slowing up of demand or holding up of deliveries. Most spinners held yarn at prices over the levels quoted in a few quarters. It was noted several are reflecting production economies that are the result of mixing staples to keep prices down. Some of these yarns show uneven breaking strength but can be used for certain uses.

Carded yarn transactions involved a number of larger quantities, as much as from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds. On some longer staple cotton yarn price advances of as much as 2c over the levels of a week ago were made on the basis of business offered.

Reports reaching the market are that Southern carded yarn spinners have organized under the Cotton Textile Institute and that their new plan of organization is working very effectively. While the many former efforts of carded yarn spinners have amounted to little, there are indications that the newly formed organization will be more effective.

Carded yarn mills are for the most part poorly equipped and for that reason are not in position to produce yarns at low costs. The new organization is doing much to make them realize their actual cost and to refuse to sell at a loss.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	28½	—
10s	29	—
12s	29½	—
14s	30	—
20s	32	-32½
26s	34	-34½
30s	36½	-37
36s	39½	-40
40s	43	-43½

Southern Single Warps

10s	29	—
12s	29½	—
14s	30	—
16s	30	—
20s	31½	-32
26s	34	-34½
30s	36	-36½
40s	43	-43½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	30½	—
10s	31	—
12s	31½	—
16s	33	—
20s	34½	-35
24s	36½	—
26s	37½	—
30s	40	—
36s	42	—
40s	46	-47

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	31½	—
16s	33½	-34
20s	35½	—
30s	40	-41

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	29½	—
10s	31	-31½
12s	31½	—

14s	31½	-32
16s	33	—
20s	36	-36½
24s	36	-36½
26s	37½	—
30s	40	—
40s	45	—

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 4-Ply

8s	28½	—
10s	29	—
12s	29½	-30
14s	31	—
16s	33	—
20s	34	-35

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27	-27½
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27	—
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	29	-29½

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	25	—
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	26	—
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	27	—
12s, 2-ply	27	—
16s, 2-ply	29	-30
30s, 2-ply	36	-38

Southern Frame Cones

8s	28½	—
10s	29	—
12s	29½	—
14s	30	—
16s	30½	—
20s	31½	—
22s	32½	—
24s	33½	—
26s	34½	—
28s	35	-35½
30s	36	-36½



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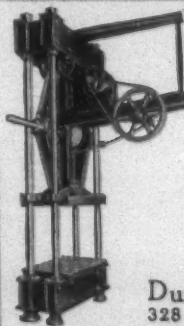
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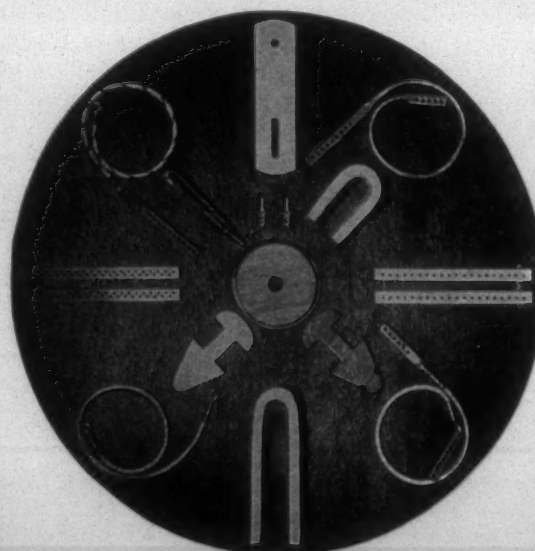
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

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Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

SALISBURY, N. C.—Klumac Cotton Mills have paid \$46,000 to Cannon Mills, Inc., of New York City, to satisfy a judgment for \$212,475, it was stated by W. F. McCannless, secretary-treasurer of Klumac. The agreement to settle on this basis was drawn last November with January 20th as the expiration date for the contract.

A partial resumption of the operations at the mill, which has been idle for more than two years during litigation, has begun and the plant is expected to be in full operation within three weeks, it was stated by Mr. McCannless.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Active work began this week on the erection of a big new full-fashioned silk stocking mill. A charter was secured January 15th, under the name of the "North State Hosiery Mills," with authorized capital of \$500,000, of which \$10,000 was paid in by W. B. Cole and associates. Cole and his family will have controlling interest in the corporation.

Six acres of land were this week bought from R. S. Cole half a mile beyond the town limits on the Rockingham-Hamlet hard surface road. Guest & Co. have the contract, and material is now being hauled. The building will be of one-story, 105 by 168 feet, but built so that extensive additions can be made later.

The present plans call for installation of 20 machines, each with 24 sections, these machines costing \$11,000 each.

The building will be erected and machinery installed so that operations can begin by August 1st. One hundred operatives will be employed at first.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association To Meet At Washington

The 42nd annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers will be held May 12th-14th at Washington, with Donald Comer, of Birmingham, president, presiding, according to an announcement made by W. M. McLaurine, secretary.

The convention headquarters will be at the Mayflower Hotel.

Preliminary preparations for the meeting were made in Washington several days ago by Mr. McLaurine, it was learned.

YOUNG MAN, age 25, with business education, desires to connect with some good company in general office work. Served number of years as shipping clerk as well as keeping time and production. Thoroughly familiar with yarns as well as sizing and tensile strength. Can furnish high class references. Address "Clerical," care Textile Bulletin.

Extractors Slightly Used

- 1—36" Fletcher Motor driven with safety cover.
- 1—30" Tolhurst Motor driven with safety cover, also timer.
- Late models, excellent condition.

W. A. Kennedy Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Members of the board of governors will meet at a luncheon May 12th to give consideration to routine matters of the association's business, including the reports for the year and recommendations concerning policy for submission to the convention committees.

R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C., is first vice-president and, if the association follows its usual policy, he will be named president to succeed Mr. Comer when the latter's term expires at the convention. J. H. Cheatham, of Griffin, Ga., is second vice-president.

Members of the board of governors are: C. A. Cannon, of Kannapolis; J. A. Chapman, Jr., of Spartanburg; Herman Cone, of Greensboro; R. H. Freeman, of Newnan, Ga.; L. L. Jones, of Canton, Ga.; K. P. Lewis, of Durham; Allan Little, of Alabama City, Ala.; A. F. McKissick, of Greenville; Harvey W. Moore, of Charlotte; M. P. Orr, of Anderson; Fred L. Smyre, of Gastonia; George P. Swift, of Columbus, Ga.; Landon Thomas, of Augusta; R. R. West, of Danville, Va., and George M. Wright, of Great Falls.

Presidents of the State Associations affiliated with the American Association are: Herman Cone, of Greensboro; S. M. Beattie, of South Carolina; W. N. Banks, of Georgia; Scott Roberts, of Alabama; A. W. McClellan, of Louisiana, and Walter H. Hogg, of Texas.

Ginnings Total 11,956,808 Bales

Washington.—Cotton of the 1936 growth ginned prior to January 16th was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 11,956,808 running bales, including 280,669 round bales, counted as half bales, and 14,686 bales of American-Egyptian.

The 1936 crop had been estimated by the Agriculture Department at 12,407,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. Last season's was 10,638,000 bales.

Ginnings to January 16th, a year ago, were 10,248,191 running bales, including 280,917 round bales and 16,284 bales of American-Egyptian, and two years ago, 9,376,715 running bales, including 191,284 round bales and 12,163 bales of American-Egyptian.

Cotton consumed during December was reported at 692,921 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on December 31st, was 2,001,378 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 7,788,326 bales.

Active consuming spindles for December numbered 24,090,204. Total imports for the month were estimated at 15,909 bales, and exports of domestic cotton at 593,860 bales, excluding linters.

SELECTED MACHINERY FOR SALE

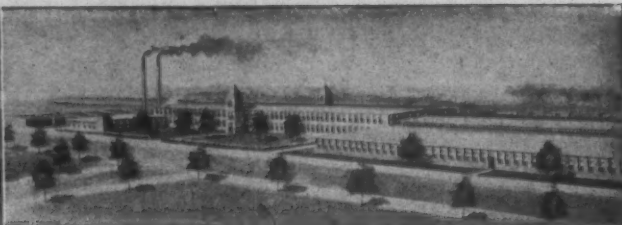
- 3—F & J Dry Tape Drive Twisters, 5" ga., 4" R., 168 sp.
- 6—S-L Dry Tape Drive Twisters, 5" ga., 3 1/4" R., 120 sp.
- 10—F & J Wet Tape Drive Twisters, 3 1/4" ga., 2 1/4" R., 200 sp.
- 6—H & B Wet Tape Drive Twisters, 3" ga., 2" R., 240 sp.
- 16—Hetherington Nasmith Combers, 12" lap, 6 head.
- 20—Bahnsen Humidifiers, 220-volt motors.
- 4—Foster No. 12 Winders, skeins to tubes.
- 30—Universal No. 50 Tube or Cone Winders.
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Send us your inquiries for the best in used Machinery.

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

IN MEMORY OF OUR EDITOR

BY "AUNT BECKY"

Our beloved Associate Editor, D. H. Hill, Jr., will not be forgotten. Thursday, January 21st, we saw him laid away in his last resting place while thousands of flowers gave mute expression to the high esteem of hosts of friends.

In the ten years the writer has worked for and with him, we have never known him to express an uncharitable thought. He had a tender regard for all of us, and was especially solicitous for the health, happiness and well-being of those connected with The Textile Bulletin. He never gossiped, never criticised small mistakes nor exaggerated trifling defects. He was understanding and sympathetic.

Now that he is gone we think regretfully of neglected opportunities to offer words of praise for brilliant achievements so often attained. Quiet, unassuming, able, he modestly filled his place, meeting the demands of every situation with tact, courtesy, and all the qualifications of a thoroughbred gentleman.

Bath, S. C.—Bath Mills, Inc.

Here I found another splendid and courteous gentleman, Superintendent Wm. Beaumont. He, Superintendent Winsper at Clearwater and Superintendent Cushman at Judson Mills, Greenville, were formerly neighbors "up North," I learned, and we hope lots more of their kind will come South.

I had already formed a good opinion of Superintendent Beaumont, and then C. E. Reames, overseer carding, told me things that made my estimate go still higher.

Mr. Reames had just returned from a hospital in Chicago, where "Uncle Sam" sent him for a serious operation of the throat; he was gone over three months, and through it all, Mr. Beaumont saw that his work was carried on, doing much of it himself, and paid Mr. Reames his salary right on. Now if that isn't splendid treatment then I don't know beans. To say that Mr. Reames is appreciative is putting it mildly.

G. W. Farmer, overseer spinning, has had his share of

trouble it would seem. His son, who more than a year ago was injured in a football game, has never recovered his health, and there is small hope that he ever will. He has spent much of the time in hospitals and must go again.

R. D. Dockins, overseer the cloth room, and H. G. Bouchard, overseer weaving, are two jolly gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to call on. Mr. Bouchard is a Frenchman, and master of several languages. He speaks English fluently.

L. R. Shirley is designer; E. E. Chavous, timekeeper, and George Wilson, master mechanic.

This mill is running nicely and shipping goods rapidly. Sixty looms have for more than three months been on one style of goods, making 185,798 yards of goods monthly, and selling all this product to one big mercantile concern. The main product of this mill is fine curtain goods.

Everything around this plant looks attractively clean, as does the inside. Work runs well, people make good wages and seem happy. They have comfortable homes to live in, are only a few miles from Augusta, one of the leading cities of the South.

Lexington, S. C.—Martel Mills Corp. (Lexington and Red Bank Mills)

These mills always have a great time Christmas. Superintendents C. C. Rush and C. C. Bagwell delight to play Santa Claus to their several hundred operatives. This pen pusher once happened along and saw the baskets of fruit and other things being packed generously.

These mills are both running full time, and have run old "Hard Times" out of town, with the warning to "stay out," along with other undesirables.

Lexington is a small but nice and friendly town. Plenty of people here who would not think of leaving—not for any consideration—the kind of citizens who "make" a city.

From Lexington on toward Columbia, trees were simply loaded with mistletoe—enough to supply a big Northern market around Christmas time. We wondered if the owner of those woods realized that he had a fortune at hand in mistletoe—and truly this was the finest, fattest and most fruitful that we had ever seen.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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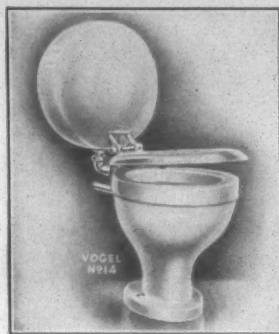
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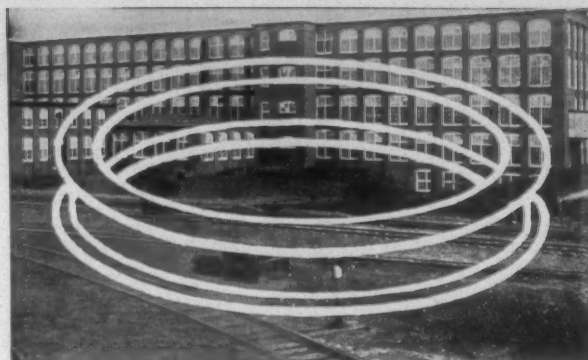
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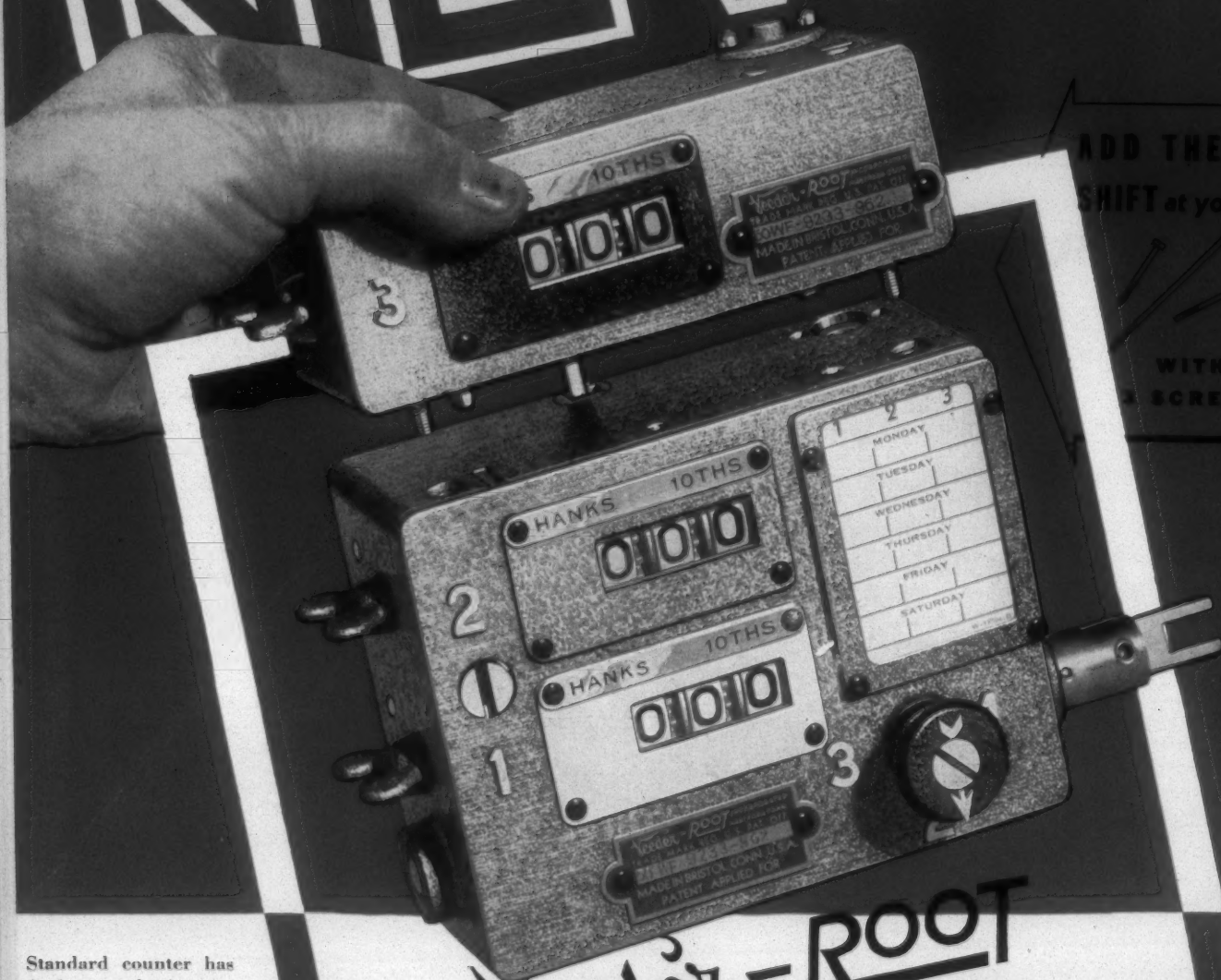
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